

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o' Time: Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Sept. 14, 1945: City authorities decide to clamp down on motorists who pay no attention to "stop" signs on city streets.

30 YEARS AGO Sept. 14, 1915: The long talked of Pacific air mail service, in which Medford is the only air mail station in Oregon, will begin tomorrow morning.

40 YEARS AGO Sept. 14, 1915: The 1916 Jackson county fair opened today with the largest exhibits of livestock, fruit, grains, manufactures and minerals in its history.

50 YEARS AGO Sept. 14, 1905: J. H. Thatcher, district manager of the Pacific States Telephone company, was here yesterday making an inspection of the company's interests.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copyright 1955 Editorial Research Report

1. President Eisenhower, if elected to a second term, could or couldn't constitutionally serve a third term beginning in 1961?

2. Most stolen cars are recovered, or about half of them, or relatively few?

3. Most women afflicted with rheumatoid arthritis got it when relatively young, middle-aged, or elderly?

4. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley act is demanded by the Republican or Democratic 1956 platform, or by both or neither?

5. A 4 cent letter rate goes into effect the coming Jan. 1, by action of Congress this year, right or wrong?

6. Red China is much larger or much smaller in area than the Soviet Union, or about the same size?

7. Yaws are small boats, evergreen trees, Asiatic oxen, a disease, or kind of sweet potato?

The Answers: 1. Couldn't. 2. Most of them. 3. Most when relatively young. 4. By the Democratic. 5. Wrong. 6. Much smaller. 7. Skin disease.

Learn To Say "No" Fast

A Medford housewife called the Mail Tribune office the other day in some distress to report on the activities of a magazine salesman. He had given her a "line" about needing "her vote," and then gradually led up to the magazine she pitched.

She said the combination of his glib tongue, innocuous appearance, and confusing approach completely disguised his purpose, at first, and by the time he got around to demanding (yes, demanding — not asking) that she subscribe to \$15 or \$20 worth of magazines she didn't want, she hardly knew what to do.

NOW this housewife is a pleasant, friendly, intelligent individual. She had read the repeated stories in the Mail Tribune about itinerant magazine salesmen who come through Medford on a regular basis, and she had all the magazines she wanted.

Yet, despite this, the fellow's approach, his belligerent attitude when she repeatedly declined any subscriptions, his deliberate attempt to confuse her with a phoney line about "votes," reduced her almost to the point of tears by the time she finally got rid of him.

IT SHOULD BE pointed out that there are a number of Medford residents who are bona-fide subscription agents for magazines. Some of them do their soliciting by telephone; others have a regular list of clients they serve. With them we have no quarrel.

But we do despise the cheap, shoddy tricks of lucksters who, with no stake in the community, drift in one day and out the next, meanwhile badgering and bothering housewives with their phoney stories and faked "high school" or "veterans" or "help-me-win-a-prize" sales approaches.

WHAT does one do about them?

Well, they're breaking no laws—except the laws of truth, good taste and decency. And there is some question whether the so-called "Green River" ordinances which some cities have, prohibiting peddlers, are constitutional, in that they impose a limitation on the freedom of the individual. Some cities have found that one form or another of peddlers' licenses have been a satisfactory control.

But Medford has no ordinance which provides any degree of protection from the invasion of fast-talking peddlers, as distinct from the regular and legitimate — and often welcome — door-to-door salesmen who make their living here.

The difficulty is in distinguishing one from the other. It can be done, though, and a long series of doors closed and a firm "no" will do much to discourage the former.—E.A.

30 Years in The Air

Thirty years ago tomorrow two tiny airplanes, one northbound, the other en route south, stopped at the Medford airport. They were the first regularly-scheduled air mail planes flying Seattle to Los Angeles.

It was a momentous day in Medford, that Wednesday in 1926. The Mail Tribune gave full coverage to the event (although the opening of the county fair received larger headlines). The arrival and departure of the planes and the ceremonies were recorded in detail—even to reporting on the misfortunes of a motorcycle messenger detailed to carry the mail from the airport to the post office and back. (A brake pin came loose, he missed the turn off Oakdale ave., and landed in a field.)

The paper published letters of greeting from the Portland Oregonian, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the San Francisco Bulletin, in which the importance of regularly-scheduled air mail was emphasized. Edgar B. Piper, then editor of the Oregonian, in his letter to Robert W. Ruhl, then as now editor of the Mail Tribune, said:

"Unquestionably the service will tend greatly to strengthen the very agreeable relationship of Portland and Medford, of the Willamette valley and southern Oregon; and to promote those mutual affairs that have for their objective mutual prosperity, good will and contentment. Success to this end, and to your district."

Medford was one of only seven stops on the route. It still is. But there have been changes. THE planes of those first days of Pacific Coast air mail had a top speed of a little over 100 miles per hour; today the planes are in the 300-and-up category, and with the jets due soon, they will be faster.

The company was Pacific Air Transport. It survived and through consolidation became United Air Lines, which still serves Medford, although now its regular stops total 80 cities, instead of seven. The airport in those days was a bumpy field near the present fairgrounds. Today it is a modern and efficient municipal field north of town, complete with control tower, building, and offices for three airlines.

The two flights that day brought in about 4,000 pieces of mail, swelled by the number mailed by stamp collectors for "first flight" cachets. Today, the post office routinely handles a daily average of about 9,000 pieces of air mail.

THE early company was not the only scheduled air carrier in 1926, but it survived and the others didn't, making it (and its successor, UAL) the oldest airline in the nation, and Medford one of the few cities in the nation to be continuously served by air for 30 years.

Noting the changes and improvements in the type and quality and speed and cost of service over the past three decades, it is difficult to predict what sort of service we will have 30 years from now, in 1956.

Whatever it is, though—jets or rockets or flying saucers—Medford undoubtedly will still be on the route, benefiting from the speed and convenience of air traffic.—E.A.

Suez Crisis Dominates Foreign News for Seventh Week in Row

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Suez In countries all over the world, the attempt of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser to seize sole control of the Suez Canal dominated the foreign news.

It was the seventh week of one of the biggest disputes since the end of World War II.

Nasser rejected a plan, approved by 18 countries which use the great waterway, for a system of international control.

Nasser called for new negotiations. Britain and France, the countries most vitally concerned, refused. They said Nasser had no right to offer.

British Prime Minister Anthony Eden and French Premier Guy Mollet, meeting in London, decided to start an economic squeeze against Nasser.

Little news items at once showed how the squeeze was starting.

Typical was one announcing that the Egyptian National Air Line was forced to cancel its plane service between Egypt and Cyprus. The planes used are British—and the supply of spare parts had been stopped.

The next move was to call upon Foreign Suez Canal pilots, who are mostly British and French, to resign. British, French

and other foreign pilots handed in mass resignations.

The job of piloting ships through the 101-mile canal calls for the greatest skill. It was forecast the canal traffic would be all but paralyzed by Monday.

The next move, endorsed by the United States, was to call for the organization of a Suez Canal authority by canal-using countries. This authority would take control of the pilots and take responsibility for canal traffic, leaving the canal itself under Nasser's control.

But Egyptian cooperation would be essential, and Nasser called the plan hostile.

Egypt was not the only trouble spot in the Mediterranean sea.

There were ugly incidents along the frontiers of Israel and its Arab neighbors. In one, Jordan said Israeli troops killed 10 men.

Violence spread again in British Cyprus after Greek Cypriot extremists refused to lay down their arms under an amnesty offer. There was serious fighting in French Algeria.

There was little news on the good side.

There seemed hope that Japan and Russia might reach an agreement to establish diplomatic relations pending the conclusion of a peace treaty. Under this agreement Russia would support Japan's admission to the United

Nations at the General Assembly to be held in New York in November. Russia vetoed Japan's application at the last assembly.

Maj. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner, chief of the United States military assistance group, announced that American tanks, guns and ammunition were pouring into West Germany as fast as the Germans could handle them. The weapons, supplied under a \$1 billion aid plan, will arm West Germany's 500,000 man fighting force, which will be a part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense system.

French and West German envoys announced that after long negotiations, they had practically settled the last points in dispute over future control of the Saar coal region.

Editorial Comment WASHINGTON VOTE MEANING

With the exception of those in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, primary election is November 6 when the president of the United States will be chosen.

With the exception of Maine, whose reputation as a political barometer is slightly tarnished, the most significant election results are found in the state of Washington.

There Gov. Arthur Langlie was running unopposed for the Republican nomination for U.S. senator and Sen. Warren Magnuson, the incumbent was running unopposed for the Democratic nomination.

Such contests are "popularity" contests but Washington, it must be remembered, has the so-called "blanket" primary. Every voter, including the independent, gets a ballot and votes to determine who shall be the party nominees.

In other words, the Democrats and Independents could have voted to make Gov. Langlie the Republican nominee or Republicans and Independents could have voted for Magnuson. Under these conditions, the fact that Magnuson polled more votes than Langlie in every county except on small one, and in total votes had a 3 to 2 edge, means that Langlie and the Republicans are in trouble in Washington.

Washington voters have a reputation for being selective and this apparent trend does not mean Eisenhower cannot carry the state as he did in 1952, but it should also be remembered that no Republican senatorial candidate had a stronger endorsement from Eisenhower and the national party than did Langlie, Oregon Journal.

COLLEGE EXPANSION

The scope of the expansion program which lies ahead of Southern Oregon college within the next several years is highly encouraging.

Right now construction is under way on the half million dollar physical education plant and work has started on reconstruction of the present Memorial court into an attractive student union building.

This week the state board of higher education authorized a substantial expansion in the acreage of the college campus and gave the "go ahead" on drafting of plans for a new men's dormitory and a new commons, or dining room. Each of these structures will cost an estimated \$300,000. Federal funds will also be sought for preliminary planning for a new science building which will be just to the west of the existing campus.

Also on the construction program, and now No. 1 on the state board's priority list, is a new central heating plant for S.O.C. Funds for this will be requested from the next legislature and may also be sought for the science building.

Even if the entire program can not be carried out within the next several years, 1957 will see completion of the new physical education building and the student union and a start of construction on the new men's dormitory and work on the central heating plant is likely to get under way during the coming year.

Sometimes living as close as we do to the college, we fail to recognize the substantial growth which is taking place on the campus and is to continue for the next several years.—Ashland Tidings

Babson Predicts Suez Won't Bring On War

Babson Park, Mass. — The Egyptian trouble will not result in any war. Sir Anthony Eden and Guy Mollet, Premier of France, who have been criticized as being "soft," may feel that this is a good opportunity to show their real strength.

At President Eisenhower's last press conference he stated clearly that all nations should respect "the sovereignty of Egypt as it applies to the Suez Canal." This insures that the United States will not get into the squabble. Since that is apparently all Nasser demanded, there is nothing to fight over except regulations and toll charges. President Eisenhower made clear that the International Treaty of 1888 gives many nations rights in and to the Canal in perpetuity; but that this does not mean that Egypt internationalized her sovereignty.

From a legal standpoint it is much like a city which gives a street railway or bus company

a permanent franchise, but without relinquishing sovereignty or ownership of its streets. The city may make regulations and fares as it desires, so long as it does not "take property without due process of law."

Five Nation Committee The committee of five neutral nations is in Cairo conferring with President Nasser. The chairman of this committee is the Australian Prime Minister Menzies. I forecast that the final sovereignty of Egypt, but that nothing will be done to seriously harm the Suez Canal company, which has the franchise to operate the canal.

Like all dictators, "President" Nasser must do something radical to show his power and keep his job. However, the one thing Egypt needs most—other than better character—is more money. The new toll rates, which like nearly everything else, are passed on to the ultimate consumer, will give Nasser the needed additional funds.

What Nasser Fears Neither Egypt, nor the other countries which are benefiting from American dollars, want to be guilty of "expropriation." They know this would frighten away American, English, and French investors. There are, however, other arguments the committee of five could use with President Nasser. For instance, more than one half of Britain's oil imports come through this canal. If the canal should be closed, other sources of supply would be available from Venezuela, West Indies, and the United States. For a short time only, the use of oil in England and France would need to be rationed.

Within a year new pipelines could be built to carry oil direct to the Mediterranean. This pipeline would be from Haifa on the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Aqaba. Furthermore, with an increase in tanker capacity, England and France could temporarily return to the old route around the Cape of Good Hope. This Suez scare will awaken nations to the need of more tanker capacity so that they will not again risk being cut off.

Doubtless Nasser remembers what the airlift did in bringing oil, food, and other necessities into Berlin several years ago when Stalin tried a stunt similar to Nasser's. In fact, it is a fair question whether the Suez Canal would be built today, with the possible competition of air transport, electrical transmission, and big tankers.

Suez and The Stock Market Although there may be several good reasons for taking profits today on stocks, certainly the Suez scare is no reason for selling stocks at the present time. What will ultimately create a crash in the stock market will be some totally unexpected event which no one can now forecast.

Therefore, I repeat my forecast that England and France and Egypt will arrive at a peaceful settlement; but whatever happens, the United States will keep out of any fighting. Furthermore, we will continue our present policy of withdrawing troops from Europe and reorganizing our fighting strength to conform to the new nuclear policy.

Austrian Province Hit by Heavy Floods Innsbruck, Austria —(U.P.)—The Austrian province of Tyrol has been hit by heavy floods for the second time this year.

Raging waters of the Ziller River, fed by heavy rains, cut off the village of Rued and filled the valleys with uprooted trees and boulders. The situation approached that of last month when floods killed at least 10 persons and devastated roads and crops.

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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

As To Pensions for Aged

To the Editor: One of your editorial writers Monday said he doesn't approve of pensions for World War One veterans. Said military service in time of war is an obligation of citizenship. Republican lawmakers think so, too, but shouldn't that also apply to General Motors who made a cool billion last year on war materials?

I notice congressmen, senators and governors who do not believe in pensions for the aged are being retired straight across the board from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the "sunny" slopes of Oregon.

Your editorial writer insinuates one should get a college education and make a fortune before he gets old. The fact remains many of us didn't. He writes as if we are not GI's that is our funeral. Could it be that this editorial writer is a young man himself who thinks old people ought to be arrested for allowing themselves to grow up without first making a wad of dough?

He seems wholeheartedly agreeable that GI's should be amply awarded for "Giving the best years of their lives to the nation" but turns thumbs down on the doughboy. Could it be he is a bit selfish?

He said "There is at present a tremendous and unfulfilled demand for well trained and well educated people." Will he write another editorial and tell we oldsters who have trained and educated ourselves where we may apply for some of these jobs?

This year more than a million men and women will reach 65. A third of them will be flat broke. Would the editorial writer suggest what to do with these undesirable? Has he any idea as to how to dispose of them? Would he suggest digging a long trench and driving them in like so many cattle with hoof and mouth disease and covering them with a bulldozer? If so would he volunteer to drive, kill, or cover up?

I think he should write another editorial and let us know how he stands on some of these questions.

Frank Strickland Cave Junction, Ore.

Editor's note: The editorial in question, among other things, stated: "To those who were wounded or disabled in the nation's service, the nation owes help. But a few months' service in the armed forces should not lead a man to expect automatic financial security in later years."

(The question of security in old age, for veterans and non-veterans alike, and for both men and women, is a separate problem, and one which has been repeatedly and sympathetically discussed in Mail Tribune editorials. We have taken the position, and still do, that through continued expansion of social security legislation, pension systems, and other means, including wider work opportunities, provision must be made for the support of ALL elderly people needing it — not just those who happen to have spent a few months or years in the armed forces.)

America's Natural Resources To the Editor: Two distinct and opposing philosophies exist about America's natural resources. One is to use them to best advantage, avoid unnecessary damage and waste, maintain and perpetuate, so renewable natural resources may be passed on to succeeding generations in good condition. These

were the Gifford Pinchot-Grover Cleveland - Teddy Roosevelt teachings.

The other is to grab all possible, high-grade, exploit, despoil — get immediate dollar profits as fast as possible for personal use. Matter-of-fact, the present, and self, are about the only considerations.

There is one other line of thought — perhaps lack of thought. This is by people indifferent about what happens to America's natural resources. Perhaps they are happy, so "why worry about who does what to anything." "Posterity never did nothin' for me."

Through the political spoils system America's natural resources were squandered by the very men under whose guardianship the people entrusted them to be guarded against looters. Railroad promoters, timberland grabbers, et al. with surplus cash, persuasive attributes, of dull or no conscience, had laws made by palm-itching, bribe-receptive lawmakers politicians. (Jay Gould was quoted as saying: "We own the land. How we got it God knows. And we're going to keep it if we have to bribe every Senator and feed the hungry Congressmen.")

Land Grants, Homestead Entry, Timber and Stone, and other Congressional Acts were so debauched and misused for plunder that the results bore no resemblance to the purported intentions of the Acts. The July, 1948, Higgins Lake, Michigan, lumbermen's committee resolved that "the federal government should block out 11,000,000 Michigan acres, plant to forest trees and protect till large enough to harvest." Also that "states should be custodians of federal forest lands as it's so much easier for private operators to get them from states than the federal government." The 1953 Timberland Exchange bill was to turn National Forest lands over to private operators. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce urges such maneuvers. Note present threats to National Parks, wildlife refuges, etc.; the looting N.W.F. of American Indians and their lands.

Unhealed scars still bleed on millions of acres in Michigan alone, and newer sores fester on every western state, caused by greedy lumbering operations. History records no aborigines ever having destroyed their own future welfare;—only "greedy businessmen."

John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

Telegraph Rates Set for Increase

Montreal — (U.P.) — Telegraph rates between Canada and the United States will be increased 10 per cent by this country's two major communications systems starting Sept. 24, it was announced today.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Telegraph companies said the increase was in line with a similar boost by Western Union in the United States. The cost of telegrams between Canadian points remains unchanged.

Press rates will continue at one-third the full rate during the day and one-sixth the full rate at night, with a minimum charge of 75 cents.

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Museum Visitors Represent Many States, Countries

Visitors to the Jacksonville Museum in August numbered 7,541 and came from 38 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, England, Finland, Denmark, and Korea, according to the museum's monthly report.

Attendance for August, 1955, was 5,731. The total attendance since the museum's opening, July 19, 1950, to Aug. 31, 1955, was 229,527. During August this year 1,809 persons visited the museum during the two days of the Gold Rush Jubilee.

Gifts, Loans Gifts and loans to the museum for the month include:

From H. H. Brecht, a citation signed by John J. Pershing, 1919, newspaper and letter pertaining to application for purple heart;

From Kenneth Lamb, a brass bullet mold, a scraper for a sluice box probably used by an early Chinese miner, and a patent medicine bottle;

From Mrs. Mabel Wagner Kinney, a picture of Mrs. Jacob Wagner, a letter written by Jacob Wagner to his brother and sister from California in 1852;

the muster roll of Company D Second Regiment of Oregon Volunteers, a quit claim deed from Charles M. Bishop to Jacob Wagner and John McCall in 1863;

a deed dated 1860; power of attorney from John McCall to Jacob Wagner in 1865, a certificate for 40 shares "Ashland State Normal School No. 33, 1887," certificate for widows' pension for Indian wars, a letter from Col. George B. Curry in 1865, and a statement from Wagner and Anderson to Resames brothers of Jacksonville in 1882;

Other Items From G. T. Applewhite, an old bedstead;

From John Gribble, a horse shoe that had been used by high stump tree fallers;

From J. M. Payne, two blocks of dead ash tree with the imprint of what appears to be boxing gloves in their centers;

From Lloyd Brough, an iron;

From Mrs. Sutherland Robinson, a collection of 62 pieces luster jugs, cups and saucers, cranberry hobnail, Westward-Ho and other jugs and teapots;

From Bill Kayser, an old telegraph keyboard with receiver;

From John Levine, a 47 piece rock collection;

From Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, an 1800 newspaper and a fan made of paper and paper money.

The MEAT CENTER 231 EAST SIXTH ST. PORK LIVER 19c lb. PURE LARD, 2 lbs. 29c MUTTON ROAST 19c lb. PORK SAUSAGE 29c lb.